

Fill in this information to identify your case:

United States Bankruptcy Court for the:

Northern District of Illinois

Case number (*If known*): _____

Chapter you are filing under:

- Chapter 7
- Chapter 11
- Chapter 12
- Chapter 13

Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 101

Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy

04/20

The bankruptcy forms use *you* and *Debtor 1* to refer to a debtor filing alone. A married couple may file a bankruptcy case together—called a *joint case*—and in joint cases, these forms use *you* to ask for information from both debtors. For example, if a form asks, “Do you own a car,” the answer would be *yes* if either debtor owns a car. When information is needed about the spouses separately, the form uses *Debtor 1* and *Debtor 2* to distinguish between them. In joint cases, one of the spouses must report information as *Debtor 1* and the other as *Debtor 2*. The same person must be *Debtor 1* in all of the forms.

Be as complete and accurate as possible. If two married people are filing together, both are equally responsible for supplying correct information. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. On the top of any additional pages, write your name and case number (if known). Answer every question.

Part 1: Identify Yourself

About Debtor 1:

1. Your full name

Write the name that is on your government-issued picture identification (for example, your driver's license or passport).

Bring your picture identification to your meeting with the trustee.

Mark

First name

Infanger

Middle name

Last name

Suffix (Sr., Jr., II, III)

About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case):

First name

Middle name

Last name

Suffix (Sr., Jr., II, III)

2. All other names you have used in the last 8 years

Include your married or maiden names.

3. Only the last 4 digits of your Social Security number or federal Individual Taxpayer Identification number (ITIN)

xxx - xx - 3 1 8 8

OR

9 xx - xx - _____

xxx - xx - _____

OR

9 xx - xx - _____

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Document Page 2 of 21

Case number (if known) _____

About Debtor 1:**4. Any business names and Employer Identification Numbers (EIN) you have used in the last 8 years**Include trade names and *doing business as* names I have not used any business names or EINs.

Business name _____

Business name _____

EIN _____

EIN _____

About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case): I have not used any business names or EINs.

Business name _____

Business name _____

EIN _____

EIN _____

5. Where you live

3S274 Patterson Road

Number Street _____

Warrenville

IL

60555

City _____

State _____

ZIP Code _____

DuPage County

County _____

If your mailing address is different from the one above, fill it in here. Note that the court will send any notices to you at this mailing address.

Number Street _____

P.O. Box _____

City _____

State _____

ZIP Code _____

Number Street _____

City _____

State _____

ZIP Code _____

County _____

If Debtor 2's mailing address is different from yours, fill it in here. Note that the court will send any notices to this mailing address.

Number Street _____

P.O. Box _____

City _____

State _____

ZIP Code _____

6. Why you are choosing *this district* to file for bankruptcy***Check one:***

Over the last 180 days before filing this petition, I have lived in this district longer than in any other district.

I have another reason. Explain.
(See 28 U.S.C. § 1408.)

Check one:

Over the last 180 days before filing this petition, I have lived in this district longer than in any other district.

I have another reason. Explain.
(See 28 U.S.C. § 1408.)

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Case number (if known) _____

Part 2: Tell the Court About Your Bankruptcy Case**7. The chapter of the Bankruptcy Code you are choosing to file under**

Check one. (For a brief description of each, see *Notice Required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Form 2010)). Also, go to the top of page 1 and check the appropriate box.

Chapter 7
 Chapter 11
 Chapter 12
 Chapter 13

8. How you will pay the fee

I will pay the entire fee when I file my petition. Please check with the clerk's office in your local court for more details about how you may pay. Typically, if you are paying the fee yourself, you may pay with cash, cashier's check, or money order. If your attorney is submitting your payment on your behalf, your attorney may pay with a credit card or check with a pre-printed address.

I need to pay the fee in installments. If you choose this option, sign and attach the *Application for Individuals to Pay The Filing Fee in Installments* (Official Form 103A).

I request that my fee be waived (You may request this option only if you are filing for Chapter 7. By law, a judge may, but is not required to, waive your fee, and may do so only if your income is less than 150% of the official poverty line that applies to your family size and you are unable to pay the fee in installments). If you choose this option, you must fill out the *Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived* (Official Form 103B) and file it with your petition.

9. Have you filed for bankruptcy within the last 8 years?

No
 Yes.

District Northern District of Illinois When 10/05/2019 Case number 19-28390

District _____ When _____ Case number _____

District _____ When _____ Case number _____

10. Are any bankruptcy cases pending or being filed by a spouse who is not filing this case with you, or by a business partner, or by an affiliate?

No
 Yes.

Debtor _____ Relationship to you _____

District _____ When _____ Case number, if known _____

Debtor _____ Relationship to you _____

District _____ When _____ Case number, if known _____

11. Do you rent your residence?

No. Go to line 12.

Yes. Has your landlord obtained an eviction judgment against you?

No. Go to line 12.

Yes. Fill out *Initial Statement About an Eviction Judgment Against You* (Form 101A) and file it with this bankruptcy petition.

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Part 3: Report About Any Businesses You Own as a Sole Proprietor**12. Are you a sole proprietor of any full- or part-time business?**

No. Go to Part 4.

Yes. Name and location of business

A sole proprietorship is a business you operate as an individual, and is not a separate legal entity such as a corporation, partnership, or LLC.

If you have more than one sole proprietorship, use a separate sheet and attach it to this petition.

Name of business, if any

Number Street

City

State

ZIP Code

Check the appropriate box to describe your business:

Health Care Business (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(27A))

Single Asset Real Estate (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51B))

Stockbroker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(53A))

Commodity Broker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(6))

None of the above

13. Are you filing under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and are you a small business debtor or a debtor as defined by 11 U.S.C. § 1182(1)?

For a definition of *small business debtor*, see 11 U.S.C. § 101(51D).

If you are filing under Chapter 11, the court must know whether you are a small business debtor or a debtor choosing to proceed under Subchapter V so that it can set appropriate deadlines. If you indicate that you are a small business debtor or you are choosing to proceed under Subchapter V, you must attach your most recent balance sheet, statement of operations, cash-flow statement, and federal income tax return or if any of these documents do not exist, follow the procedure in 11 U.S.C. § 1116(1)(B).

No. I am not filing under Chapter 11.

No. I am filing under Chapter 11, but I am NOT a small business debtor according to the definition in the Bankruptcy Code.

Yes. I am filing under Chapter 11 and I am a small business debtor according to the definition in the Bankruptcy Code, and I do not choose to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.

Yes. I am filing under Chapter 11, I am a debtor according to the definition in § 1182(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, and I choose to proceed under Subchatper V of Chapter 11.

Part 4: Report if You Own or Have Any Hazardous Property or Any Property That Needs Immediate Attention**14. Do you own or have any property that poses or is alleged to pose a threat of imminent and identifiable hazard to public health or safety? Or do you own any property that needs immediate attention?**

For example, do you own perishable goods, or livestock that must be fed, or a building that needs urgent repairs?

 No Yes. What is the hazard?

If immediate attention is needed, why is it needed?

Where is the property?

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Case number (if known) _____

Part 5: Explain Your Efforts to Receive a Briefing About Credit Counseling**15. Tell the court whether you have received a briefing about credit counseling.**

The law requires that you receive a briefing about credit counseling before you file for bankruptcy. You must truthfully check one of the following choices. If you cannot do so, you are not eligible to file.

If you file anyway, the court can dismiss your case, you will lose whatever filing fee you paid, and your creditors can begin collection activities again.

About Debtor 1:*You must check one:*

I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, and I received a certificate of completion.

Attach a copy of the certificate and the payment plan, if any, that you developed with the agency.

I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, but I do not have a certificate of completion.

Within 14 days after you file this bankruptcy petition, you MUST file a copy of the certificate and payment plan, if any.

I certify that I asked for credit counseling services from an approved agency, but was unable to obtain those services during the 7 days after I made my request, and exigent circumstances merit a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement.

To ask for a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement, attach a separate sheet explaining what efforts you made to obtain the briefing, why you were unable to obtain it before you filed for bankruptcy, and what exigent circumstances required you to file this case.

Your case may be dismissed if the court is dissatisfied with your reasons for not receiving a briefing before you filed for bankruptcy.

If the court is satisfied with your reasons, you must still receive a briefing within 30 days after you file. You must file a certificate from the approved agency, along with a copy of the payment plan you developed, if any. If you do not do so, your case may be dismissed.

Any extension of the 30-day deadline is granted only for cause and is limited to a maximum of 15 days.

I am not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling because of:

Incapacity. I have a mental illness or a mental deficiency that makes me incapable of realizing or making rational decisions about finances.

Disability. My physical disability causes me to be unable to participate in a briefing in person, by phone, or through the internet, even after I reasonably tried to do so.

Active duty. I am currently on active military duty in a military combat zone.

If you believe you are not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling, you must file a motion for waiver of credit counseling with the court.

About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case):*You must check one:*

I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, and I received a certificate of completion.

Attach a copy of the certificate and the payment plan, if any, that you developed with the agency.

I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, but I do not have a certificate of completion.

Within 14 days after you file this bankruptcy petition, you MUST file a copy of the certificate and payment plan, if any.

I certify that I asked for credit counseling services from an approved agency, but was unable to obtain those services during the 7 days after I made my request, and exigent circumstances merit a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement.

To ask for a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement, attach a separate sheet explaining what efforts you made to obtain the briefing, why you were unable to obtain it before you filed for bankruptcy, and what exigent circumstances required you to file this case.

Your case may be dismissed if the court is dissatisfied with your reasons for not receiving a briefing before you filed for bankruptcy.

If the court is satisfied with your reasons, you must still receive a briefing within 30 days after you file. You must file a certificate from the approved agency, along with a copy of the payment plan you developed, if any. If you do not do so, your case may be dismissed.

Any extension of the 30-day deadline is granted only for cause and is limited to a maximum of 15 days.

I am not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling because of:

Incapacity. I have a mental illness or a mental deficiency that makes me incapable of realizing or making rational decisions about finances.

Disability. My physical disability causes me to be unable to participate in a briefing in person, by phone, or through the internet, even after I reasonably tried to do so.

Active duty. I am currently on active military duty in a military combat zone.

If you believe you are not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling, you must file a motion for waiver of credit counseling with the court.

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Part 6: Answer These Questions for Reporting Purposes**16. What kind of debts do you have?**

16a. Are your debts primarily consumer debts? Consumer debts are defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(8) as "incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose."

No. Go to line 16b.
 Yes. Go to line 17.

16b. Are your debts primarily business debts? Business debts are debts that you incurred to obtain money for a business or investment or through the operation of the business or investment.

No. Go to line 16c.
 Yes. Go to line 17.

16c. State the type of debts you owe that are not consumer debts or business debts.

17. Are you filing under Chapter 7?

No. I am not filing under Chapter 7. Go to line 18.

Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors?

Yes. I am filing under Chapter 7. Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available to distribute to unsecured creditors?
 No
 Yes

18. How many creditors do you estimate that you owe?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-49	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,000-5,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 25,001-50,000
<input type="checkbox"/> 50-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 5,001-10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 50,001-100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> 100-199	<input type="checkbox"/> 10,001-25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> 200-999		

19. How much do you estimate your assets to be worth?

<input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,001-\$10 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000,001-\$1 billion
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,001-\$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000,001-\$50 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100,001-\$500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000,001-\$100 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion
<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,001-\$1 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000,001-\$500 million	<input type="checkbox"/> More than \$50 billion

20. How much do you estimate your liabilities to be?

<input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,001-\$10 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000,001-\$1 billion
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,001-\$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000,001-\$50 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100,001-\$500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000,001-\$100 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion
<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,001-\$1 million	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000,001-\$500 million	<input type="checkbox"/> More than \$50 billion

Part 7: Sign Below**For you**

I have examined this petition, and I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided is true and correct.

If I have chosen to file under Chapter 7, I am aware that I may proceed, if eligible, under Chapter 7, 11,12, or 13 of title 11, United States Code. I understand the relief available under each chapter, and I choose to proceed under Chapter 7.

If no attorney represents me and I did not pay or agree to pay someone who is not an attorney to help me fill out this document, I have obtained and read the notice required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b).

I request relief in accordance with the chapter of title 11, United States Code, specified in this petition.

I understand making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

 /s/ Mark Infanger

Signature of Debtor 1

Executed on 11/16/2021

MM / DD / YYYY



Signature of Debtor 2

Executed on

MM / DD / YYYY

Debtor 1

Mark Infanger

First Name Middle Name

Last Name

Case number (if known) _____

For your attorney, if you are represented by one**If you are not represented by an attorney, you do not need to file this page.**

I, the attorney for the debtor(s) named in this petition, declare that I have informed the debtor(s) about eligibility to proceed under Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of title 11, United States Code, and have explained the relief available under each chapter for which the person is eligible. I also certify that I have delivered to the debtor(s) the notice required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) and, in a case in which § 707(b)(4)(D) applies, certify that I have no knowledge after an inquiry that the information in the schedules filed with the petition is incorrect.

X /s/ Dustin Allen

Signature of Attorney for Debtor

Date

11/16/2021

MM / DD / YYYY

Dustin Allen

Printed name

Dustin B. Allen, Attorney at Law

Firm name

2100 Manchester Road

Number Street

Suite 949

Wheaton

IL

60187

City

State

ZIP Code

Contact phone 773-980-9004

Email address DAllen@DustinBAllen.com

6312451

IL

Bar number

State

AFNI Inc
PO Box 3427
Bloomington, IL 61702

Illinois Department of Revenue
PO Box 19035
Springfield, IL 62794

Illinois Tollway
2700 Ogden Ave
Downers Grove, IL 60515

IRS
PO Box 7346
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Navient
PO Box 9500
Wilkes Barre, PA 18773

Navient
123 S Justison St
Wilmington, DE 19801

Pnc Bank
Po Box 8703
Dayton, OH 45401

United States Bankruptcy Court
Northern District of Illinois

In re: Mark Infanger

Case No.

Debtor(s)

Chapter 13

Verification of Creditor Matrix

The above-named Debtor(s) hereby verify that the attached list of creditors is true and correct to the best of their knowledge.

Date: 11/16/2021

/s/ Mark Infanger

Signature of Debtor

Signature of Joint Debtor

Notice Required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy (Form 2010)

This notice is for you if:

You are an individual filing for bankruptcy,
and

Your debts are primarily consumer debts.
Consumer debts are defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(8) as “incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose.”

The types of bankruptcy that are available to individuals

Individuals who meet the qualifications may file under one of four different chapters of the Bankruptcy Code:

- Chapter 7 — Liquidation
- Chapter 11— Reorganization
- Chapter 12— Voluntary repayment plan for family farmers or fishermen
- Chapter 13— Voluntary repayment plan for individuals with regular income

You should have an attorney review your decision to file for bankruptcy and the choice of chapter.

Chapter 7: Liquidation

\$245	filing fee
\$78	administrative fee
+ \$15	trustee surcharge
\$338	total fee

Chapter 7 is for individuals who have financial difficulty preventing them from paying their debts and who are willing to allow their non-exempt property to be used to pay their creditors. The primary purpose of filing under chapter 7 is to have your debts discharged. The bankruptcy discharge relieves you after bankruptcy from having to pay many of your pre-bankruptcy debts. Exceptions exist for particular debts, and liens on property may still be enforced after discharge. For example, a creditor may have the right to foreclose a home mortgage or repossess an automobile.

However, if the court finds that you have committed certain kinds of improper conduct described in the Bankruptcy Code, the court may deny your discharge.

You should know that even if you file chapter 7 and you receive a discharge, some debts are not discharged under the law. Therefore, you may still be responsible to pay:

- most taxes;
- most student loans;
- domestic support and property settlement obligations;

- most fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal restitution obligations; and
- certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy papers.

You may also be required to pay debts arising from:

- fraud or theft;
- fraud or defalcation while acting in breach of fiduciary capacity;
- intentional injuries that you inflicted; and
- death or personal injury caused by operating a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated from alcohol or drugs.

If your debts are primarily consumer debts, the court can dismiss your chapter 7 case if it finds that you have enough income to repay creditors a certain amount. You must file *Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income* (Official Form 122A-1) if you are an individual filing for bankruptcy under chapter 7. This form will determine your current monthly income and compare whether your income is more than the median income that applies in your state.

If your income is not above the median for your state, you will not have to complete the other chapter 7 form, the *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2).

If your income is above the median for your state, you must file a second form —the *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2). The calculations on the form—sometimes called the *Means Test*—deduct from your income living expenses and payments on certain debts to determine any amount available to pay unsecured creditors. If

your income is more than the median income for your state of residence and family size, depending on the results of the *Means Test*, the U.S. trustee, bankruptcy administrator, or creditors can file a motion to dismiss your case under § 707(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. If a motion is filed, the court will decide if your case should be dismissed. To avoid dismissal, you may choose to proceed under another chapter of the Bankruptcy Code.

If you are an individual filing for chapter 7 bankruptcy, the trustee may sell your property to pay your debts, subject to your right to exempt the property or a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the property. The property, and the proceeds from property that your bankruptcy trustee sells or liquidates that you are entitled to, is called *exempt property*. Exemptions may enable you to keep your home, a car, clothing, and household items or to receive some of the proceeds if the property is sold.

Exemptions are not automatic. To exempt property, you must list it on *Schedule C: The Property You Claim as Exempt* (Official Form 106C). If you do not list the property, the trustee may sell it and pay all of the proceeds to your creditors.

Chapter 11: Reorganization

\$1,167	filing fee
+ \$571	administrative fee
\$1,738 total fee	

Chapter 11 is often used for reorganizing a business, but is also available to individuals. The provisions of chapter 11 are too complicated to summarize briefly.

Read These Important Warnings

Because bankruptcy can have serious long-term financial and legal consequences, including loss of your property, you should hire an attorney and carefully consider all of your options before you file. Only an attorney can give you legal advice about what can happen as a result of filing for bankruptcy and what your options are. If you do file for bankruptcy, an attorney can help you fill out the forms properly and protect you, your family, your home, and your possessions.

Although the law allows you to represent yourself in bankruptcy court, you should understand that many people find it difficult to represent themselves successfully. The rules are technical, and a mistake or inaction may harm you. If you file without an attorney, you are still responsible for knowing and following all of the legal requirements.

You should not file for bankruptcy if you are not eligible to file or if you do not intend to file the necessary documents.

Bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime; you could be fined and imprisoned if you commit fraud in your bankruptcy case. Making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

Chapter 12: Repayment plan for family farmers or fishermen

\$200	filing fee
+ \$78	administrative fee
<hr/>	
\$278	total fee

Similar to chapter 13, chapter 12 permits family farmers and fishermen to repay their debts over a period of time using future earnings and to discharge some debts that are not paid.

Chapter 13: Repayment plan for individuals with regular income

\$235	filing fee
+ \$78	administrative fee
<hr/>	
\$313	total fee

Chapter 13 is for individuals who have regular income and would like to pay all or part of their debts in installments over a period of time and to discharge some debts that are not paid. You are eligible for chapter 13 only if your debts are not more than certain dollar amounts set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 109.

Under chapter 13, you must file with the court a plan to repay your creditors all or part of the money that you owe them, usually using your future earnings. If the court approves your plan, the court will allow you to repay your debts, as adjusted by the plan, within 3 years or 5 years, depending on your income and other factors.

After you make all the payments under your plan, many of your debts are discharged. The debts that are not discharged and that you may still be responsible to pay include:

- domestic support obligations,
- most student loans,
- certain taxes,
- debts for fraud or theft,
- debts for fraud or defalcation while acting in a fiduciary capacity,
- most criminal fines and restitution obligations,
- certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy papers,
- certain debts for acts that caused death or personal injury, and
- certain long-term secured debts.

Warning: File Your Forms on Time

Section 521(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that you promptly file detailed information about your creditors, assets, liabilities, income, expenses and general financial condition. The court may dismiss your bankruptcy case if you do not file this information within the deadlines set by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the local rules of the court.

For more information about the documents and their deadlines, go to:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/bankruptcy-forms>

A married couple may file a bankruptcy case together—called a *joint case*. If you file a joint case and each spouse lists the same mailing address on the bankruptcy petition, the bankruptcy court generally will mail you and your spouse one copy of each notice, unless you file a statement with the court asking that each spouse receive separate copies.

Understand which services you could receive from credit counseling agencies

The law generally requires that you receive a credit counseling briefing from an approved credit counseling agency. 11 U.S.C. § 109(h). If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must receive the briefing. With limited exceptions, you must receive it within the 180 days **before** you file your bankruptcy petition. This briefing is usually conducted by telephone or on the Internet.

In addition, after filing a bankruptcy case, you generally must complete a financial management instructional course before you can receive a discharge. If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must complete the course.

You can obtain the list of agencies approved to provide both the briefing and the instructional course from: <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/bankruptcy/credit-counseling-and-debtor-education-courses>.

In Alabama and North Carolina, go to:
<http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/bankruptcy/credit-counseling-and-debtor-education-courses>.

If you do not have access to a computer, the clerk of the bankruptcy court may be able to help you obtain the list.

Bankruptcy crimes have serious consequences

- If you knowingly and fraudulently conceal assets or make a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury—either orally or in writing—in connection with a bankruptcy case, you may be fined, imprisoned, or both.
- All information you supply in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to examination by the Attorney General acting through the Office of the U.S. Trustee, the Office of the U.S. Attorney, and other offices and employees of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Make sure the court has your mailing address

The bankruptcy court sends notices to the mailing address you list on *Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Official Form 101). To ensure that you receive information about your case, Bankruptcy Rule 4002 requires that you notify the court of any changes in your address.

United States Bankruptcy Court

Northern District of Illinois

In re Mark Infanger

Case No. _____

Debtor

Chapter ¹³ _____

DISCLOSURE OF COMPENSATION OF ATTORNEY FOR DEBTOR

1. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 329(a) and Fed. Bankr. P. 2016(b), I certify that I am the attorney for the above named debtor(s) and that compensation paid to me within one year before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, or agreed to be paid to me, for services rendered or to be rendered on behalf of the debtor(s) in contemplation of or in connection with the bankruptcy case is as follows:

FLAT FEE

For legal services, I have agreed to accept \$ 1,000.00
Prior to the filing of this statement I have received \$ 0.00
Balance Due. \$ 1,000.00

RETAINER

For legal services, I have agreed to accept a retainer of \$ _____
The undersigned shall bill against the retainer at an hourly rate of \$ _____
[Or attach firm hourly rate schedule.] Debtor(s) have agreed to pay all Court approved fees and expenses exceeding the amount of the retainer.

2. The source of the compensation paid to me was:

Debtor Other (specify)

3. The source of compensation to be paid to me is:

Debtor Other (specify)

4. I have not agreed to share the above-disclosed compensation with any other person unless they are members and associates of my law firm.

I have agreed to share the above-disclosed compensation with a other person or persons who are not members or associates of my law firm. A copy of the Agreement, together with a list of the names of the people sharing the compensation is attached.

5. In return of the above-disclosed fee, I have agreed to render legal service for all aspects of the bankruptcy case, including:

- a. Analysis of the debtor's financial situation, and rendering advice to the debtor in determining whether to file a petition in bankruptcy;
- b. Preparation and filing of any petition, schedules, statements of affairs and plan which may be required;
- c. Representation of the debtor at the meeting of creditors and confirmation hearing, and any adjourned hearings thereof;

d. [Other provisions as needed]

6. By agreement with the debtor(s), the above-disclosed fee does not include the following services:

Representation of the Debtor in any dischargeability action or adversary proceeding other than for turnover of estate property, representation in a converted Chapter 7 case, or representing the Debtor in appeals.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a complete statement of any agreement or arrangement for payment to me for representation of the debtor(s) in this bankruptcy proceeding.

11/16/2021

/s/ Dustin Allen, 6312451

Date

Signature of Attorney

Dustin B. Allen, Attorney at Law

Name of law firm

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Form 13-8

COURT-APPROVED RETENTION AGREEMENT (for cases filed on or after March 15, 2021)

This agreement describes the rights and duties of debtors and their lawyers in Chapter 13 bankruptcy cases in the Northern District of Illinois. The debtor and lawyer must enter into this agreement for the lawyer to receive a flat fee of \$ 1000 as compensation in the case. By signing this agreement, the debtor and lawyer agree to do everything this agreement requires.

DO NOT sign this agreement unless you have read it and understand it.

This agreement replaces any conflicting agreement between the debtor and the lawyer. If any provision of another agreement conflicts with this agreement, the lawyer will not be awarded a flat fee as compensation in the case.

The lawyer must perform all tasks reasonably necessary for the bankruptcy case. Performance of those tasks is a condition of receiving the flat fee. The lawyer may not charge any other fees for representing the debtor in the case. The sole exception, explained below, is representation of the debtor in certain lawsuits in the bankruptcy case known as adversary proceedings.

1. Duties of the Debtor and the Lawyer

A. Counseling Before Filing a Bankruptcy Case

Before a bankruptcy case is filed, the debtor must provide financial and other information to the lawyer. The lawyer must evaluate the information and advise the debtor whether filing a bankruptcy case is appropriate, and if so, under which chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. The lawyer must explain the advantages and disadvantages of filing a bankruptcy case.

If filing a chapter 13 bankruptcy case is appropriate, the lawyer must explain how and when attorneys' fees will be paid.

B. Documents for the Case

The lawyer or a member of the lawyer's staff must prepare all the documents required to be filed in the bankruptcy case. The debtor must provide all information the lawyer or a member of the lawyer's staff requests to prepare the documents. Failure to provide requested information will make it difficult or impossible for the lawyer to file the case or to represent the debtor once the case is filed. The lawyer must review each document with the debtor, who must approve and sign the documents.

C. Representation of the Debtor throughout the Case

The lawyer must represent the debtor at the § 341 meeting of creditors and in all court

hearings. The lawyer must prepare and file all motions necessary for the case and must represent the debtor on all other motions that affect the debtor's interests.

The lawyer must examine all claims creditors file in the case and must object to claims if appropriate.

The lawyer must be available to answer the debtor's questions about the case and must answer them in a timely manner.

The debtor must notify the lawyer of any significant change in the debtor's circumstances, such as the loss of a job or the proposed purchase or sale of a home or car. The debtor must also notify the lawyer of any change in the debtor's address, phone number, or email address.

If the debtor and the lawyer decide that the case should be converted to a case under chapter 7, the lawyer must file the notice of conversion.

The lawyer must file and represent the debtor in adversary proceedings for turnover of property of the bankruptcy estate.

2. Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

A. Flat Fee for Attorneys' Fees

The lawyer may charge a flat fee for all services required in this agreement. The flat fee may not exceed the amount permitted by the court when the case is filed.

The flat fee does not cover:

- representing the debtor in adversary proceedings other than for turnover of estate property
- representing the debtor in the chapter 7 case, if the case is converted to chapter 7
- representing the debtor in appeals

The debtor and the lawyer can negotiate an additional fee for representation in adversary proceedings not included in the flat fee and for representation in a chapter 7 case if the case is converted.

B. Expenses

The lawyer may also charge the debtor for certain actual, necessary expenses incurred in representing the debtor as permitted in this paragraph. These expenses are in addition to the flat attorney's fees. The court must approve all expenses.

The lawyer may charge the debtor for the following expenses:

- Court filing fees
- Fees charged by a credit reporting agency for a credit report
- Copying and postage charges as follows:
 1. A flat fee not to exceed \$25 for all copying and postage charges in the case. The copying and postage charges need not be itemized.

or

2. The actual amount of postage and copying costs (no more than \$0.10 per page) incurred in the case. The itemization must state (a) the number of copies and the dates when the copies were made, and (2) the dates and amounts of postage charges incurred.

- Fees charged by the IRS or other taxing authorities to obtain tax returns
- Other actual, necessary expenses, but only if the lawyer submits to the court an itemization of the expenses with supporting copies of invoices or other documents

The lawyer may not charge the debtor for an outside service that serves documents filed in the bankruptcy case.

C. Advance Payment to the Lawyer

The lawyer and the debtor must agree on whether the debtor will pay any or all of the attorneys' fee owed for the case before it is filed.

If the debtor makes a payment before the case is filed, the payment will be treated as an advance payment retainer.

The lawyer must explain to the debtor how an advance payment retainer is treated. The lawyer will not hold the retainer in a client trust account and it will become property of the lawyer upon payment. The special purpose of the advance payment retainer is that it permits the lawyer to be paid for essential work that must be performed before the court can consider the lawyer's fee application. The lawyer is not required to keep detailed time records because this is a flat fee agreement. The lawyer need not refund any portion of the advance payment if work is not performed, unless the court orders the lawyer to do so.

D. Payment of the Balance during the Case

Attorneys' fees not paid before the case is filed will be paid to the lawyer by the trustee out of the debtor's plan payments. The debtor may not pay the lawyer directly after the case is filed.

The debtor's Chapter 13 plan may not provide for current monthly payments to secured creditors that are other than in equal amounts. The lawyer may not file a Chapter 13 plan for the debtor in which payments to a secured creditor are set at an amount that accelerates payments to the lawyer.

E. Additional Fees in Extraordinary Circumstances

In extraordinary circumstances, the lawyer may apply to the court for additional compensation. The application must be accompanied by an itemization of the services rendered.

3. Coverage Counsel

A. Disclosure of the Practice

If the debtor's lawyer has a practice of using other lawyers not employed at the same firm to perform any of the lawyer's obligations under this agreement, he must disclose that practice to the debtor before the debtor signs the agreement.

B. Identifying Coverage Counsel

If the debtor's lawyer asks another lawyer not employed at the same firm to represent the debtor at the meeting of creditors or at any court appearance, the debtor's lawyer must notify the debtor in advance and must provide the name of the lawyer who will represent the debtor.

C. Providing Information to Coverage Counsel

If the debtor has information to give the other lawyer for the meeting of creditors or for a court appearance, the debtor must give that information to the debtor's lawyer. The debtor's lawyer must then promptly forward the information to the lawyer representing the debtor at the meeting or in court.

4. Dismissal or Conversion of the Case

If the bankruptcy case is dismissed or converted to another chapter before all plan payments have been made, the attorneys' fees paid to the lawyer are not refundable, unless the court orders the fees refunded.

If the bankruptcy case is dismissed after the court has granted the lawyer's application for compensation, the lawyer will not enforce the order granting the application against the debtor for any unpaid fees or expenses.

5. Termination of this Agreement

The debtor may terminate this agreement at any time. By terminating the agreement, the debtor ends the lawyer's representation. If the lawyer has not been paid in full when the

agreement is terminated, the court may reduce the balance of attorneys' fees owed based on the services the lawyer provided before termination.

If the debtor terminates this agreement and hires another lawyer, the court may apportion the flat fee between the lawyers.

The lawyer may terminate this agreement only with court approval.

6. Amount of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

A. Attorneys' Fees:

The debtor agrees to pay the lawyer a flat fee of \$ 1000 for the lawyer's services in the chapter 13 case.

B. Expenses:

The estimated expenses for the case are: \$ 35

These expenses are for:

Credit Report	\$ <u>35</u>
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____

C. Total Fees and Estimated Expenses: \$ 1035

Advance payment by debtor: \$ 0

Balance owed by debtor: \$ 1035

DocuSigned by:
Mark Infanger
C152420903EF4B1...
Debtor

Debtor

Date: 11/16/2021

Drost PLLC
Lawyer
Date: 11/16/2021